

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ARRATON APCAR" FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE. Consignees of cargo by the above named vessel are requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 14, 1868. 21mar

BRITISH SHIP "ELIZA" FROM CALCUTTA.

The above vessel having arrived in the harbour and being now ready to discharge, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their goods.

Any cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel, will, in terms of Charter Party, be landed and stored, as it comes to hand, at the Consignees' risk and expense.

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, March 2, 1868.

"MERCHANTMAN," FROM CALCUTTA.

Consignees of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored by the Undersigned at Consignees' risk and expense.

The average bond is now lying for signature at the Office of the Undersigned, Queen's Road, and Consignees are requested to sign the same as early as possible.

JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co.
Hongkong, March 11, 1868. 10mar

SHIP "CHINAMAN."

The above named vessel having arrived in Harbour, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at owners' risk and expense.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, March 3, 1868.

"VIRGEN DEL CARMEN," FROM MANILA.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel, will please send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

THE FOLLOWING CARGO HAVE BEEN LANDED AND STORED AT THE RISK AND EXPENSE OF THE CONSIGNEES, WHO ARE REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Ex "Tigre," 6th December, 1867.
1 Basket Feathers.

Ex "Donna," 7th January, 1868.
RT 631. 1 Case Paper.

Ex "Cambodge," 3rd February, do Grancy. 1 Case Boots.

Ex "Hoogy," 7th March. 19 pkgs. Sundries.

MB 19. 2 boxes Feathers.

AS 1 c. Samples Cloth.

Tha. de Carana. 1 Trunk.

O. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

WE have this day established ourselves as GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS under the Style and Firm of B. S. BARNETT & Co.

A. A. ROSENTHAL.
B. S. BARNETT.
Saigon, February 6, 1868. 17mar

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, Captain J. O. SAUNDERS will undertake the Business of my Marine Surveying at this port.

H. J. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.
Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DRING, Esq. at Foochow will be conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chop Min,
Foochow.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. A. STURROCK in our firm ceased yesterday by lapse of time.

BOYD & Co.
Amoy, January 1, 1868. 1ap

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co.

(Sd.)
VAN OORDT.
Yokohama, October 24, 1867. 4f

NOTICE.

MR RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our firm.

GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our firm.

BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. C. JAMISON in our firm ceased on the 30th September last.

The Business will in future be carried on by Mr. Z. BARKER under the Name or Style of JAMISON & BARKER, as heretofore.

JAMISON & BARKER.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 2ap

NOTICE.

MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to sign our firm per procreation from this date.

DEACON & Co.
CANTON, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MITCHELL in our firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. FERGUSON in our firm, ceased on the 1st day of November, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 16, 1867. 2a16-68

NOTICE.

MY Business, as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, &c. hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or firm of J. S. HOOK, Son & Co.

J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to sign our firm per procreation from this date.

DEACON & Co.
Canton, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. CLAUDE BODDE to sign our firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HOW GHEVERTON is authorized to sign our firm per procreation.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ELDRED HALTON in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PARKER DUNNISON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 10, 1868. 1-a-w

DURING THE ABSENCE OF MR. J. H. LADD FROM THE COLONY, MR. T. COUSING LADD IS AUTHORIZED TO SIGN OUR FIRM PER PROCREATION.

LADD & Co.
Hongkong, January 16, 1868. 4f

INSURANCE.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Established 1834.
Subscribed Capital, £250,000.
Accumulated Funds exceed £268,000.

THE Undersigned are empowered to accept LIFE ASSURANCES in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, February 21, 1868. 21ag

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

New Advertisements.

S. S. "ARRATON APCAR" FROM CALCUTTA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer, are hereby informed that in accordance with a clause in the Bills of Lading, the same is being landed and stored as under—

Opium in Messrs. MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.'s Godown; Saltpetre and Cotton in the Godowns of the Undersigned. All at the Vessel's Expense but at Shipper's Risk, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 17th instant; all Cargo not taken delivery of by the 21st instant, will be charged for at the rate of \$1 per Chest per month for Opium, and 10 cents per Bale or Bag for Cotton or Saltpetre.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868. 23mar

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.
THE Hulk "CELESTIAL," as she now lies at Aberdeen, in good order, well found, and suitable for a floating store or residence.

For particulars, apply to
JNO. S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868. 4f

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
The First Class British ship "ONWARD,"

well known in this trade for her Quick Passages and Superior Accommodation, has Room for a few more First Class Passengers.

Apply to
CAPTAIN WHITE,
On board "Onward."
Hongkong, March 16, 1868. 22mar

FOR NAGASAKI.
The A 1 brig "THETIS,"

OTTEBERRMAN, Master, having engaged the larger portion of her Cargo, will meet with immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868. 21mar

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.
The A 1 Russian ship "GLENLEE,"

BURKITT, Master, having engaged the larger portion of her Cargo, will meet with immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868. 28mar

CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAMS, &c.
THE Undersigned beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have opened the Premises Nos. 88 and 90, Queen's Road Central, lately known as the "ARROW" and "Cafe," and for the sale of CONFECTIONERY of all descriptions, manufactured by a thoroughly competent European artist.

In connection with the above is also a BAKERY, under the charge of an experienced European, from which the best English and French Bread, Brown Bread, Ship Bread, Biscuits, &c., of all descriptions, will be supplied at moderate rates.

Ice Creams, Ornamental Cakes of all descriptions, Bon Bons, Pies, Jellies, Syrrups, &c., &c., of the best quality supplied on the shortest notice.

A Private Room, Large Airy Billiard Saloon, and Piano, for the recreation of Visitors.

The undersigned hope by supplying none but first-class articles, and by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public Patronage.

F. FRANCIS & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868. 4f

THE CHINA MAGAZINE.

No. 11, March 14, 1868.

YUK NOO, a Romance of 1,600 Years ago. Chapters II. and III.

A TRIP TO JAPAN.

WARRIOR LIFE IN HONGKONG.

A FRIEND OF HER BROTHER, a Novella.

Chapter I.

CROW CHOW.

Illustrations.
GROUP OF BUILDINGS IN VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

THE CATHEDRAL, MACAO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MACAO.

Hongkong, March 14, 1868.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE.

A WEEKLY MISCELLANY, 24PP. IMPERIAL SVO. Illustrated with Photographs.

Conducted by C. LANGDON DAVIES, Published for the Proprietor by NORONHA & SONS, Government Printers, HONGKONG.

Shanghai: A. H. CARVALHO; London: W. ALLEN & Co.; Paris: G. BERRIN.

By any of whom subscribers' names will be received.

Delivered Carriage free to Subscribers only, QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION:

In China, the Straits, Saigon, Manila, and Bangkok, ... \$7.50.

In Great Britain, ... £2.

In France, ... Frs. 60.

No. 1, March 7th, 1868, will contain—

EUROPEAN LIFE IN CHINA, (Illustrated.)

YUK NOO; a Romance translated from the Chinese, by the late Rev. E. Evans.

HAPPY VALLEY, (Illustrated.)

How I STRUGGLED INTO PAINT.

The RICHMOND, or Euplocleia, (Illustrated.)

TORSEDO, GALAH!

How THE THIEVES MANAGE IN CHINA. Dedicated to Horace Mayhew.

Illustrations.
1.—View in Hongkong taken from the bridge on Victoria Peak.

2.—Instantaneous view of Happy Valley, taken on the third day of the storm, 1868.

3.—Group of Righeles.

Hongkong, March 3, 1868.

NEWS AGENCY.

J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hongkong, being now prepared to receive orders for any Newspaper or Magazine published in England or the United States of America, at prices as low as those charged by any home agency, begs to solicit the support of the reading Public, and assure those who may favor him with their orders that the same shall be executed faithfully and promptly.

The latest copies of the best English and American Newspapers received by every mail steamer, also the latest copies of the Shanghai and Japan papers.

For subscription lists, with prices, &c.

Apply to
J. B. MORRIS,
Care of Messrs. BOW & Co.,
Hongkong,
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

New Advertisements.

PORTRAITS.
MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take PORTRAITS, VIEWS and other PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rooms, Commercial Bank Building, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 11, 1868. 4f

SIGNOR P. MONTALBETTI is open to S. Engagements to give LESSONS in MUSIC. Terms moderate.

Address next door to St. Saviour's College.

Hongkong, March 11, 1868. 18ma

THE Members of the late Hongkong Volunteer Corps are hereby requested to return without delay to the Undersigned the RIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.

H. COHEN.
Hongkong, March 13, 1867. 4f

FOR SALE.
Ex Sir Lancelot, Fiery Cross, and other Arrivals.

BASS'S PALE ALE in quarts and pints. London BROWN STOUT, in do. Guinness STOUT, in do.

Hennessey's and Martell's BRANDY. English OLD TOM GIN.

Hubbuck's PAINTS.

Do. boiled and raw LINSEED OIL.

At LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1868. 4f

PER MAIL STEAMER.

Suitable for Christmas Presents.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Meerschaum PIPES, with and without Cherrywood Stems.

CIGAR HOLDERS.

ALBUMS.

Real Havana CIGARS, etc., etc.

BIELFELD and ZACHARIAE.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform Masters of vessels bound to this port, that they have always a large Stock of CANVAS, EUROPEAN ROPE, TWINE, and other Shipchandlers' Stores, as well as Salt Provisions continued on hand, which they are able to dispose of, at as reasonable rates as they can be purchased at in any of the China Ports.

KARUTH HENISZEN & Co.
Manila, June 22, 1860.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!!

GREAT SACRIFICES!!!

SPLENDID BARGAINS!!!

MULLER & CLAUSSEN

BEG to announce that they are Selling OFF their stocks of the undermentioned GOODS at Invoice prices, consisting of—

Black Cloth Dress FROCK and Walking COATS.

Melton and Angola Walking, Shooting and SAO COATS.

Melton and Witney YACHT JACKETS and OVER COATS.

Alpaca and Merino COATS.

Black Dress TROUSERS.

Fancy Buckskin Alpaca and Tweed TROUSERS.

Alpaca and Merino TROUSERS.

White and Colored Linen TROUSERS.

Black Dress VESTS.

Buckskin and Angola VESTS.

Merino and Alpaca VESTS.

White Marcella and Linen VESTS.

Colored Linen VESTS.

A Large lot of PIECE GOODS, comprising—

Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS and DOVEKINS.

MELTONS, BUCKSKINS, ANGOLAS, TWEEDS and FLANNELS, of this Season's Patterns.

Also a new assortment of HOSIERY and SHIRTS of—

LONG CLOTH with Linen FRONTS, &c. Silk and Wool SHIRTS.

Merino, Cotton, Lambwool and Flannel DRAWERS and UNDER VESTS.

Merino, Cotton and Lambwool GAIT HOSIERY.

LADIES' COTTON HOSE.

Don't's Kid and Driving GLOVES.

COLLARS, SCARFS, TIES, Cholera BELTS and Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.

Christy's Silk, Shell and Felt HATS, in the newest Shapes.

Dawson's BOOTS and SHOES.

UMBRELLAS, Walking STICKS, Cloth and Hair BRUSHES.

PERFUMES, FINE SOAPS.

And a great variety of other GOODS.

MULLER AND CLAUSSEN,
Queen's Road,
HONGKONG, February 5, 1868.

RESPONDENTS.
are open to all who wish to
on legitimate grounds, but
unlawful for the
correspondent.
addressed to this paper
by the name of the
for publication, but as
good faith.

CHINA MAIL.

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1896.

ION CERTIFICATES.
Returns for 1895, are published
in the *Chinese Mail*, and the
accompanies them contains
some remarks. The docu-
ment we produce in full in
this issue, speaks for itself as to
progress made by the colony
of population, but upon
the observations made
General Call for com-
of these returns to the
registration ordinance.
alludes to the spirit dis-
colonists in neglecting to
provisions of the ordinance,
strong condemnation. Where
it is, sometimes, folly to
the Registrar General ap-
the "ticket system"
to which this misused
applicable. Certainly no
been spared on the part
of the Police Magis-
private individuals to re-
points in which the Regi-
is defective. The
sections instituted to com-
to do something which
upon the avowed objec-
as looking the Court
could bear upon the security
falling in Kowloon Road, have
been upon freely on all sides,
on of the Registrar General,
more was wanted, opposed
bar to the dictates of
and the community, dis-
singular want of perception
those who framed and car-
Registration Ordinance, be-
ly disgusted, and we fully
advocated any very remark-
aid the Registrar General
set. We are glad that his
the prevailing neglect of the
afforded us the opportunity
instead of attacking him.
one with, the public object
three points involved in the
present inoperative mea-
subject to the one being
the master—who thus
view of the case—instead
ative, who seems to be re-
as an accessory to the
if he employ an unlicensed
ereas the relative blame
nely the other way. They
obscure utility of the for-
to Chinese which con-
of character, and no po-
to the would be employ-
new servants; they object
of anything like descrip-
of identification as to the
ner of the document; and
in the door, opened by the
in force, to native rogues
of some inconvenience to
onely inclined to observe
no existing regulations are
old simile) like the look
on a traveller's carpet bag
out the hands of honest
who would not thrive un-
tempted, but is perfectly
the professional thief. Of
er the regulations nor the
of those absolutely honest,
be no need of registration
and every item of luggage
enclosed in the other.
the principal objections raised
ordinance as it exists by
most strongly advocated a
tem of registration. Peo-
ple that their servants are
cause the "ticket" is look-
so much waste paper. It
the master nor the law
of the native. Let us take
but (not uncommon) case
registered, who has been
service, leaves his master's
not permission, taking with
valuables. We all know
ness full for some time to
line, readily, and the
has possibly only seen the
twice could not really swear
him. The Chinese will
if they can help it, and
escapes foot free. But the
of the arrangement is that
to the Registration office,
recognized as a former ap-
pardon happens, can obtain
ficate under a false name,
his "little game." Or to
more common disadvantage
the present form of tickets
a servant duly registered,
ough careless, or dirty, or
failing not punishable by es-
not be charged at the police
court, under existing regu-
lative of his ticket unless
commits some crime, and
being debarred from record-
on the ticket, the only
to turn him off, leaving him
to turn off, leaving him
very plain way of meeting
and converting the indiffer-
Europeans into a hearty
Government regulations. In-
st place on all native reg-
registered, at their own risk.

by a certain date—all tickets therefor
being granted upon certain and
specified days of the month, with a police
Inspector and Chinese detectives to pass
the applicants in review. Let the form
of ticket be approximated to the certifi-
cate given to sailors in H.M. Ships, which
not only gives a minute personal descrip-
tion, but notes any marks, scars, pecu-
liarities of speech or action, etc.; and
provide columns for "References as to
respectability," "Character during ser-
vice," "Remarks," and "Master's signa-
ture" on each ticket. Even were these
two provisions alone carried out, the pub-
lic would not grumble at being subjected
to prosecution if they employed unlicen-
sed servants. But they do grumble if
subjected to it for failing to carry out a
system which, under its best aspect,
affords no possible guarantee to the
master against the rogue, and is of no
possible advantage to the well-conducted
native.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of
Number 2 of the *China Magazine*. Of
the three photographs two, from Macao,
are very good, the third being a decided
failure. As however we learn that an
accident occurred to those originally in-
tended for insertion, we must not be
hypercritical. But we would impress
upon our new contemporary the neces-
sity for having both photographs and ar-
ticles in a state of preparation for a con-
siderable period in advance of the date of
publication. The reading matter in the
present number is not up to the average
we should like to see, but we still hope for
improvement. We should also like to see
an increase in quantity as well as quality.
The prospectus stated 24 pages as the
size, but 16 appears to be the limit,
unless indeed the advertising sheets be
counted, which brings them up to 20. As
we before said, we know how great the
difficulties of such an undertaking are,
and our remarks are made in no hostile
spirit. But *China Magazine* on general subjects
which is intended to attract outside
subscribers must, in these times of cheap lit-
erature, present more attractive features
than those as yet offered by the *China
Magazine*.

THE CENSUS FOR 1895.
The following Report, annexed to the
Census returns for the Year 1895, is
published in Saturday's *Gazette*, and con-
tains an interesting summary of their
contents:—

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Hongkong, 29th Feb., 1896.
In forwarding the Annual Census Re-
turns for the Year 1895, I avail myself
of the opportunity of offering a few remarks
in elucidation of their contents,
and of the progress of which they bear
evidence. My last Report furnished details
showing a decrease in the population gen-
erally of more than 10,000 souls, and as
I then pointed out such a decrease might
fairly be attributed to the fresh legisla-
tion which had been so lately introduced,
and explanations of the purpose of which
had been extremely well circulated among
the Chinese, although its operation had
not then commenced. That such was the
case, time has since completely proved;
but as the provisions of the new Ordinances
begin to be understood in their working,
and their effect upon the Native Com-
munity, and before the Year closes, more than
10,000 Chinese had taken up their residence
here, as compared with the numbers shown
in the Returns of 1895.

Much labor was expended at the com-
mencement of last Year in ascertaining the
basis of the facts which were generally
reported to exist among the Chinese. I
found that the rumors were added to
well grounded fears. The scope of the
legislation which had been so lately introduced,
and many individuals, instead
of leaving for themselves by reading the
explanatory notices which were exten-
sively published and placed by the
Government, and the translation of the
Ordinances which they held in their hands,
looked right and left the Colony. It will
be remembered, too, that the Festival of
the Year fell much earlier than usual,
and thus having a good reason for visiting
their native place, the Chinese residents
seized the opportunity of going home,
thereby reaping the double advantage of
performing an almost sacred duty and being
absent from Hongkong when the provisions
of the new Ordinances were to be carried
into effect. I may here add that the only
Ordinance which created apparently the
principal spirit of antagonism was that by
which power was given to a Medical Inspec-
tor to close the premises of the family
houses. But as year by year, influenced
by local causes, the Chinese do leave the
Colony at Christmas time, to spend their
own nearly approaching festive season in
their own country, it is impossible to com-
pare the Census Returns, showing the real
population of Hongkong, at that time.
There are, undoubtedly, more residents on
there and more boats in the Harbor during
any other months in the Year than Decem-
ber and January, and while pointing out
what I consider an error on the part of
those who fixed the 31st December as the
day for taking the Census, I would suggest
the easy remedy of postponing the Census
which would in due course be taken at the
end of December 1896 to June 1897.
Analysing however, the present Returns,
it appears that in the gross there has been
an increase of 2,373 souls over that of 1895.
But the increase is, I hold, still large, for I
note that the liberty this Year of crossing
out from the Census Returns of 9,000 per-
sons which have hitherto been described as
Vagrants. Since the mid-lands which every-
where dotted the hills have been so pro-
prietor pulled down I see no justification for
a Return, and have, therefore, ceased
from the present Tables. It is true that
these figures were inserted in 1895, and I
trust that the guilty of having allowed them
to stand although grave doubts existed in
my mind as to their estimate. My
only excuse is that I followed the practice
introduced by my predecessor. Taking in-
to consideration, then, this point, the total
population being 117,471, may well be con-
sidered as showing an increase of 4,373 for
the past Year. In Victoria, alone, how-
ever, the Chinese population has increas-

to the extent of 9,731 souls, and that this
amount is not apparent in the grand total
is to be explained by an inspection of the fi-
gures showing the boat population, where
there has been a falling off of nearly 5,000;
this great decrease is to be found almost en-
tirely in the Villages, and may be due to the
fact that, whereas prior to the introduction
of the Harbort and Coastal Ordinance, nu-
merous craft of all descriptions left the main
Harbor, and retired to the Villages, where
the Ordinance was not expected to reach
them, thus increasing the boat population
in those places from 7,738 in 1895 to 13,099
in 1896, a few months enabling them to see
the fulfury of their conduct, they gradually
returned to the Villages. I would next draw
attention to Return No. 3 which shows that
during the past Year a fair increase in the
number of buildings for the Chinese, and in
the number of families, viz., 189, over
previous Year, which settled in the Colony.
This latter point is, I hold, of considerable
importance as evincing a gradual surround-
ing on the part of Native Residents, of
old prejudices—formerly deemed insur-
mountable by many, against bringing
their wives and families to live in a British
Colony, or indeed in any place out of their
own country. To gather a correct estimate
of the progress made, it must not be forgot-
ten that during the great fire of October
last more than 300 houses were burnt to
the ground. The Returns, however, being
given in December show a slight decrease
of 189, which taken into account with the
300 burnt down, proves as I have stated,
that in this important point there has been
no retrogression, but the contrary, during
the Year under review. The decrease in
the number of houses in the Villages is to
be explained by the fact that in the Assess-
ment books, which form the basis of the
computation, no mention is now made of
Tenements under the assessed value of \$10
per Annum, and this numerous houses
usually included in the Returns have been
omitted.

Trade among the Chinese, as may be
expected, was far from flourishing. Great
losses were sustained, more especially in
Gold, Rice, Peas and sugar. In Salt-fish,
too, owing to it is reported to the action of
the Chinese Authorities, and the stringency
of the regulations of the salt revenue, the
business fell from about \$700,000 in 1895
to \$600,000 in 1896. Live stock paid but
badly, although the trade in Pigs alone is
stated to have reached \$300,000, and in
Poultry \$180,000. Great losses in the Gold
trade, which is calculated by the Chinese
at about Four Million Dollars for last year,
seem at last to have induced the Dealers to
turn their attention to the Mint. It ap-
pears to have been the custom for seller the
to enter into a contract with the buyer
that the Gold landed in India should on
any prove of the same touch as that
stated at the time of sale. Much difference,
however, has been alleged, which the Na-
tive Dealer has had to make good, and at
last he has arranged that the assay should
take place at the Hongkong Mint, when
before the purchase is completed, the posi-
tion of all parties to the transactions can
be well known. The trade of the Opium
Farm has been considerable during the
past Year. No less than 644,200 taels
of weight of prepared Opium has been ex-
ported to California and Australia, and 262,800
taels weight has been sold in the Colony.
The former is valued at 80 cents, and the
latter at 65 cents per tael, thus making the
value of the total exported \$605,360 and of
the latter \$229,320, or a gross total value
of \$834,680.

I do not think it would be out of place
here to give an account of the working of
the recently enacted Ordinances which al-
most entirely affects the Chinese. I refer
of course to the "Victoria Registration
Ordinance 1895," and in order that the
material results of that Act may be seen, I
 annex certain Returns (A) showing among
other things the number of Certificates
issued; the Fees received therefor, and the
prosecutions which have been sustained.
Many defects have cropped up in the opera-
tion of the Ordinance, and it is unneces-
sary to enlarge upon in this Report the work-
ing of the whole, it can safely be said, that
the introduction of such legislation was a neces-
sary and that much public good has been derived
from it. There can be no doubt that the
responsibility thrown on the Householders
of preventing the Tenants or Occupants of
their houses from committing any breach
of the laws, relating to the illicit sale of
Spirit, the keeping of unregistered Bat-
tles or Public Gambling Houses, has
materially assisted in putting down those
offences. Nor as far as the Chinese are
concerned has there been any opposition to
carrying out what was required. Except in
a few instances, a ready compliance has
been observed on all sides.

But these remarks refer more especially
to the Registration of Houses. The Regis-
tration of Servants has been far otherwise,
and I am inclined to consider its partial
failure due more especially to the want of
support which the measure has received
at the hands of the Foreign Community. Still
much good has resulted and it is likely to be
strengthened as time progresses, for as any
member of the body of Foreign Residents
conscientiously observes, not only the letter,
but the spirit of the enactment, so does he
assist towards purging the community of a
class of men, who have an organized system
for committing petty robberies. Great
loyalty, however, is displayed by the Colo-
nists in this matter, who, for the most part,
seem to forget that the Ordinance was
passed solely for the protection and not as a
means of Revenue. No law is perfect,
but if the Community had rendered the
assistance, which I believe they were bound
to give towards allowing the Registration
Ordinance a fair chance of remedying a very
palpable defect in this portion of our mu-
nicipal legislation, matters would have been
different respect to that which they are at
present, and the Executive might have seen
its way towards advantageously legislating
afresh in the same direction. As it is, so,
great is the apparent passive opposition dis-
played, that I hesitate to suggest alterations,
firmly believing that if the Police Court is
the only means of compelling the Foreign
Residents to assist towards self-protection,
no good result is ever likely to arise.
I proposed, however, to that portion of the
Registration Ordinance, by which has been
established a body of men, acting as a help
to the Police Force of the Colony. Some
considerable time and labor was expended
by myself in creating, as it were, this auxi-
liary Force. And the month of August
arrived ere I was enabled to state that the
special Watchmen could be recognized by
the Executive. Much jealousy was at first
displayed as to the powers which were to be

exercised in controlling the Watchmen.
Some thought that a Central Committee of
Chinese Merchants appointed by the Native
Community would act as the best Medium
between the Watchmen and the Govern-
ment Police, who should receive and report
on the information which might be gathered
from this new aid to the Executive, while
others held it advisable that each District
should have its own Council, to which the
Watchmen in that District should be subor-
dinate. The difficulty of my position in
this matter will be understood when I call
to mind that this additional Force was to
be supported solely by the Inhabitants of the
different Districts and was to receive no
aid whatever from Government. It is true
that under the Ordinance, powers were con-
ferred on the Registrar General as regards
the Watchmen, but they depend, in the
first instance, on the action of the Commu-
nity in recommending or not electing to re-
commend 50 Persons for the posts of Chief or
other Watchmen. After much discussion,
however, the Community of the Five Dis-
tricts to the West of the Parade Ground,
agreed to elect a certain number of men,
whose body to aid Watchmen, whose pay should
be disbursed by themselves and be collected
from house to house by men specially ap-
pointed for the purpose. Thus five Watch-
men, (and one subsequently appointed for
Wanchai) as well as 40 Ordinary Watchmen
were recommended and appointed by His
Excellency The Governor. The pay of the
former is at the rate of \$20 per month.
In addition, five Stations are rented for
their occupation, and a uniform Coat pro-
vided from the special fund. The accounts
are kept in this Office, and are open at any
time to inspection. Subject to correction,
I know that there is much diversity of
opinion as to the advisability of employing
Chinese as all Police—I consider that a
valuable nucleus for Police purposes has
been formed, from which, if unanimity
between the Government Constables and
Watchmen is maintained and cultivated,
great public advantage may be reaped. This
Report, however, would be greatly length-
ened, and perhaps unnecessarily so, were
I detailed reasons given for this opinion.
The Chinese are not patient to those who
bear in mind the great difference between
the present and past times; in that now we
have men capable, however imperfectly,
of communicating with, directly supervising,
and understanding the class with which
they have to deal. Nor have the Watchmen
been doing duty, as the accompanying
first list, and amongst many other things,
means of recording their various duties,
some remedied—much labor would be in-
curred in training the assistance given, in
the interest of justice. But writing gener-
ally, I may say that my expectations never
led me to suppose that they would take a
very prominent part in apprehending cri-
minals, and become of much notoriety. It
was rather as a detective force that much
assistance was looked for, and, according to
the recognized Chinese Custom, those who
pay for their support expect them to keep
the watchmen in their hands, and not to
congregate in their different Districts. It
is a fact, however, that during the latter
portion of last Year, Crime had diminished,
and some credit I consider due to the
Watchmen appointed by the Native Com-
munity. Seeing them every day, much
information, which could not otherwise be
obtained, is gained, and amongst other things
they are not likely to become very corrupt,
as any instance of dishonesty would surely
come to the knowledge of one or other of
the residents, from whom a well substanc-
iated report of irregularity in duty would
enable instant dismissal and punishment.

This Report has reached a greater length
than was originally intended, nevertheless,
it would not be complete without some
allusion to the Stamp Act, and its effect on
the Chinese Community. Indeed, were the
subject passed by without comment it might
be suggested that I adopted such a course
purposefully. But my only reason for so
doing would be that I had so recently handed
in a general Report on the subject. Still
as I am now passing under review the state
of the Colony so far as the Chinese are
concerned, as it at present stands, could have
been less burdensome to the Chinese, and
the Native portion of the Colonial residents.
Instead of the Stamp Act being a blow to
Chinese trade, from personal observation
and minute inquiry it appears to have had
no such influence, and I am quite sure that
no satisfactory or reliable evidence of its
unpopularity can be gleaned from those who
are put forward by some as being of their
own accord actively opposed to the measure.
Finally, I may add that although trade
has been less brisk than in previous years,
generally during the Year 1895 has been
far from flourishing, yet the Colony appears
to be on as sound a footing, and in as
healthy a state as in many previous Years
when business of all kinds was thriving and
increasing.

CECIL C. SMITH,
Registrar General.

LOCAL.

The Band of the 73rd Regt. will perform
in the Public Gardens on Tuesday, the 17th
March, commencing at 4.30 P.M. The
following is the programme:—
Overture, "Barber of Seville," Rossini.
QUADRILLE, "Marian," Herford.
SELECTION, "Don Pasquale," Donizetti.
VALSE, "Mimich," (Hungl.)
GALOP, "Stormbird," Faust.
M. TROY, Band Sergeant, Conductor.

A cricket match, "Land versus Sea," was
commenced to-day. The "Land" force is
composed of members of the Hongkong
Cricket Club and officers of the Garrison
and the "Sea" is represented by Naval
officers, and the officers of the 110th Re-
giment on board the *Tamara*. The "Land"
were the wicket first and scored 207,
whereby they disposed of their opponents for
88 runs. The match will be resumed to-
morrow at 11 o'clock. On Wednesday and
Thursday, a match will be played by the
Regiment a *Tamara*, and on Friday and
Saturday another, "The Garrison v. Hong-
kong Cricket Club."

TO-DAY'S POLICE.—(Before Mr May.)
A MIDNIGHT FLASCO.—Messrs James Ken-
nedy, A. Jacob Cunningham and N. Ar-
mond, officers in the U.S. Navy, who de-
scribed themselves on the charge sheet as
"gentlemen," were charged by Mrs Maria
Mould with having come to her house, on
Saturday last, and created a disturbance
at the door of the said house. The first
defendant (Mr Kennedy) failed to appear.
Mrs Mould, on being sworn, stated that
about ten minutes past 12 o'clock (mid-

night), she was aroused in bed by a noise
at the gate of her house in Edger Street.
On getting up she found the defendant
now in bed inside the enclosure, they hav-
ing broken open the door. She told them
to go away. But they said they would not,
and used abusive language to her. She
said that, if they did not go, she would
come and put them away; but still they
would not go. She then put on her dress-
ing-gown, and coming down stairs pushed
the defendant Cunningham by the shoulder,
when he struck her head by the door-
threshold, and said "blow out your brains."
She then heard a report of a pistol,
and saw the flash distinctly appear be-
tween herself and Mrs Andrieu (who had
also come down stairs). They called for
Police, when defendants were arrested. In
reply to Cunningham, this witness said
that he was not in the enclosure when he fired
the pistol, but on the footpath. On being
asked if he (Armond) was not hauled first,
and told to clear out, or else he would be
kicked out, witness said that he was the
first to use abusive language to her; she
did not wish to repeat the words, but she
could easily do so. In reply to the Bench,
she said that Armond's words were "I will
go away when I G-d-d please" and
(referring to witness) "you are a G-d-
damned fellow." It was not nice to
use such language; but those were the words.
—Mr Cunningham stated, in his defence,
that it was a notorious fact that the de-
fendant kept a house of ill-fame, and he with
his comrades went up to get a bottle of wine.
The gate was open, and they very soon
heard a noise from a window above, black-
guarding him and threatening to come and
introduce his shoe-maker to his tailor; to
which he replied that he, not being in a
hurry, could wait but better come and see
things in a very quiet manner. The Com-
plainant on coming downstairs, caught
hold of him and knocked off his hat, while
Mrs Andrieu clutched and grabbed at his
hair, all the while calling out "Police."
They went about thirty paces up the street
towards the Club Lusitania, when they
met a dog running down. To frighten the
dog, he fired the pistol, holding it down
towards the complainant's house at the time.
It was a notorious fact that the de-
fendant kept such a house, and he only
went to have a bottle of wine. Many others
had been there.—Mr Armond's defence
was to the following purport. He opened
the gate by a latch, as one would any ordi-
nary door, when the voice from the second
story threatened to kick him out; he was
told to clear out, or they would make him
sweat. "No, you won't," he was then
subjected to a very severe tongue-lashing;
and the two women then attacked him. Al-
though he thought there might be an arrest
over the affair, he deemed it advisable to go
away. When a little way up the street,
his companion drew a pistol and fired to-
wards the ground.—Mr May (the Magis-
trate) asked if defendants, upon reflection,
thought they had conducted themselves
prudently; when both prisoners said, "No,
they ought not to have gone there."—His
Worship observed that, although the com-
plainant opened her house to her friends,
it was certainly not good taste, to say the
least, to refuse to go away if they were not
welcome visitors. Her house might be
open to those whom she chose to receive,
but at the same time she had a perfect
liberty to close her door against any one
she pleased; and besides it was reasonable
enough to close her house at midnight.
The complainant was as much under the
protection of the law as any one else. Al-
together he thought this a disgraceful dis-
turbance; the place had been disturbed,
and the complainant's door had been broken
open.—Mrs Mould reminded the Magis-
trate that they had threatened to "blow
her brains out," and added that she was
perfectly certain that Cunningham
interfered.—Defendants' remarks that
they had witnesses to prove about the pistol
—His Worship, however, said that he did
not take the complainant's view of the firing
of the pistol; he did not believe that the
pistol was fired at her. He would fine
defendants \$5 each. Although complainant
was afraid of further annoyance, he did
not share in that apprehension. Still, they
had no right to refuse admittance to any
one who pleased. It was an affair altogether
of which he was sure, the defendants, in
their cooler moments, must be heartily
ashamed, as it placed gentlemen in a very
unfortunate position.—His Worship re-
marked that Mr Kennedy was subject to
arrest for not having appeared, upon which
Mr Armond explained that he was detained
on board ship on duty.—Madame Andrieu,
and General Balfour, were not required as a
witness. Both "ladies" were dressed in deep
mourning.

Mr Kennedy, who afterwards appeared,
was stated by the complainant (Mrs Maria)
to have taken no active part in the distur-
bance. He had however, it appears, given
his opinion of her in the terms of a d-d-
d-b-b, and taken little trouble
(according to Mrs Maria) in the choice of
his expressions. Still he did nothing much;
and he himself devoted his time to the
consideration, and Mr Kennedy only 40.—
Mrs Mould next appealed to the Magistrate
regarding who was to pay for the damage
done to her gate; it would cost probably
\$5. It was very hard that she could not
be allowed to live quietly, or to keep a lady
boarder (who said she was an actress) with-
out being insulted. Why could not friends
come and see her lady friend without in-
sulting her (witness) who could not see;
and now she lived quietly with her two
sons who were growing boys. And was it
not a fine thing for them to see published
in the papers that her house was a house
of ill-fame? She thought it was very hard
indeed.—His Worship said that he could
not say anything further about the gate
unless she could say which of the defend-
ants broke it. But he believed that it
was an incidental error this time, and there
would not be any more similar disturbances.
Complainant then withdrew for the second
time.

"REITER" TRAMWAY ROBBERY.—The
prisoners who have stood remanded for
a month or two on a charge of having stolen a
bag of treasure from Messrs. Jardine's
steamer *Reiter*, were again brought up this
morning. Inspector Langdon having in-
formed the Court that the *Reiter* would
probably not be forthcoming for three
months, the prisoners were again remanded
till Wednesday next, when the case would
be taken into consideration.

Inspector Ambrose charged a Chinaman
with unlawful possession of a bag of copper
nails, which must have been stolen at dif-
ferent times from Aberdeen Dock. The

prisoner was sentenced to 14 days' impris-
onment.

P. C. 205 charged two Chinese with
being suspicious characters. He saw them
coming down the Hill towards the Moham-
medan Cemetery last night, and one had
a large horse-pistol, which was cocked. He
took the pistol from prisoner. Afterwards
prisoner came back and offered the witness
first ten cents and then twenty cents for
the recovery of the pistol. His Worship,
however, discharged the prisoners.

One Chinaman charged another Chinaman
—not an uncommon occurrence—with
having stolen a bird and cage produced.
Prisoner produced witnesses to prove that
the charge was a false one, and that the
bird did not belong to complainant. The
object and innocent cause of this criminal
proceeding continued to whistle and sing
most charmingly in his cage in the Court
table. It was a Peking lark, which mocked
everything which it heard, and appeared to
excel most in the imitation of a cat meowing.
Turning first to the prisoner, he seemed to
lecture him in a subdued tone, and then
towards the Bench he would direct two or
three very vigorous and demonstrative
chirps in the most versatile manner possi-
ble. His Worship having decided that the
bird was not complainant's, prisoner left
the dock, caught up the lark and cage,
which disappeared in a triumphant sort of
twitter. Shortly after, the complainant
asserted that he had been beaten by the
bird-man. He was told to take out a
bird-man. He was not well clear of the
Court when the bird-man appeared to charge
the other man with a false accusation. His
Worship pacified them, and they both re-
tired.

THE REDEMPTION CASE.—See who was
brought up on remand—Mr Sharp for the
prisoner. This man, who has only one eye,
was charged with having, on August, 1895,
been concerned in a robbery upon a "civian
passage boat," in which two men were
wounded, and all the passengers were in
danger of their lives, by jumping overboard.
Having heard that a man with one eye was
under arrest in Hongkong Gaol, complainant
(Mak-Awan) came and identified the
prisoner. As the crime had, however, been
committed in Chinese territory, the Chinese
authorities were to be consulted, and he
has been agreed to hand over the one-eyed
robber to his own judges. Mr Sharp pro-
duced in defence Teun Achoy, who deposed
to the fact that he had known the prisoner
for the last seven or eight years as a partner
in a ship-chandler's store. Prisoner was
then referred to the consideration of H. E.
the Governor, pending rendition.

A coolie in the employ of Messrs Lam-
mer, Atkinson & Co. was fined \$1 for
having defaced the walls of the Commercial
Bank buildings by staining up bills thereon.
He was also cautioned against so doing
again without permission.

"POLICE INSURGENTS" EXPOSED.—A new
sub-bench has been erected in the Police
Magistrates' Court for the accommodation
of Insurgents. This is an improvement in
every sense, as occasionally we have seen
both reporters for the press and third
members of the legal profession compelled
to stand for a short time until the Magis-
trate touched up the obscene intellects of
some of the Police dignitaries by suggesting
their retreat from the Court table. This
sort of thing will now be abolished, to the
credit of the sitting Magistrates. The
sign-board of the new bench, however,
(which is painted on the wall overhead) is
not beyond criticism; and although a very
small matter, it is not altogether a seemly
thing that Chinese interpreters should have
the opportunity of smiling at the feet of
the only two words painted on the walls
of the Magistrate, one is a specimen of
orthography worthy of the "School-master
abroad." It is clear that the "T" must
be put in its place—thus, "Inspectors"—
before the improvement we have referred
to is complete.

WAR-OFFICE REFORM.

(Saturday Review, January 18.)
It is very generally rumored that a little
revolution is going on at the War Office,
though none outside of the sacred precincts,
and perhaps not many within them, seem
to know what really is projected. The
external signs of this actual or imaginary
internal fermentation are three new appoint-
ments of an unusual kind. General Lynd-
say is gazetted to command the reserve
forces, including the Volunteers, the Militia,
and the Pensioners. Sir Henry Stokes, who
has the title of Controller-in-Chief, and
General Balfour is to be chief assistant
and adviser. Very various interpretations
have been put upon these apparently simple
revelations, and it is not easy to say at
present how much of good or evil they portend.
General Lyndsay is well spoken of by those
who ought to know what merits he pos-
sesses, and he will certainly deserve the
highest encomiums that can be bestowed
upon any military officer if he contrives to
unravel the three forces, nominally
placed under his command without utterly
destroying the value of one or other of them.
The Volunteers have hitherto been placed
under a staff of inspectors, headed in the
first instance by General Mordaunt, who
did more than any other man to make the
civilian army what it is, and subsequently
by Colonel Erikkie, who has devoted him-
self indefatigably to the improvement of
the force under his command. If the
new appointments signifies that the old
system is to be abolished and superseded
by an attempt to work the Volunteers,
the Militia, and the Pensioners together,
the result can only be disastrous failure;
but as it is possible that the intention
is merely to put a single controlling chief
over the existing staff of each of these
services, we forbear to criticize a project
which may turn out never to have been
entertained. The Volunteers have long
suffered (almost entirely without success) for
the privilege of learning their duties by
being brigaded with the army as often as
might be practicable; but this is a very
different thing from an association of the
civilian and the Pensioners, to say nothing
of the Militia, which we believe would do
no good to any of the forces concerned.

The appointments of Sir Henry Stokes
and General Balfour probably point to a
change in matters where any change must
be for the better. The organization of the
War Office is one of those things which
nobody can be expected to understand, but
so far as ordinary human intelligence can
discover, it seems to be based on the
principle of chaos. If the tremendous
effort of a march from Windsor to Hon-
dlow is to be compassed, it follows from this
principle that the food for the troops should
arrive twenty-four hours after the weary
and hungry men have marched in. And
accordingly, this result has been exactly
achieved. A second incident which also

illustrated last year is still more curiously
illustrative of what is called the system.
The local Commissariat officer at the Cur-
ragh wanted a new pair of bellows, and
after a lengthy correspondence obtained
authority from the War Department, on
the 12th of February 1895, to indent on
the Royal Engineer Department for the
bellows, and applied for them to the district
Engineer officer at Dublin. On the 16th, the
Engineer officer applied to the Military
Store officer at Dublin. On the 19th, the
Military Store officer at Dublin informed
the Royal Engineer officer at Dublin that
he could supply the required bellows on re-
quisition. On the 20th, the Royal Engineer
officer at Dublin forwarded this information
to the Royal Engineer officer at the Cur-
ragh; and on the 21st, the local Engineer
officer at the Curragh replied that he had
no power of requisition. On the 22nd, the
local Engineer officer at the Curragh asked
the local Commissariat officer if the propo-
sed bellows would do. On the 23rd, the local
Commissariat officer replied "Yes." On the
24th, the local Engineer officer informed
the local Commissariat officer that he must
apply to the Royal Engineer officer at Dub-
lin; and, accordingly, the local Commissariat
officer applied to Dublin. The Military
Store officer at Dublin answered that he
would supply the bellows on an order from
the War Office. The local Commissariat
officer then produced an authority from the
War Office, and read it to the local Engi-
neer officer. On the 1st of March the district
Royal Engineer officer called to see any-
thing to do with a service which was
not brought to his notice through the
proper authorities; and the local Com-
missariat officer referred the question to
the Commissariat officer in Dublin. On
March 2, the Commissariat officer in
Dublin referred the question to the Deputy
Quartermaster-General, Dublin; and the
next day the Deputy-Quartermaster-General
at Dublin referred the requisition to the
Quartermaster-General, Dublin. On the 5th,
the Horse Guards referred to the War
Office, and the War Office referred to the
commanding General-in-Chief, London. On
the 13th, the Commanding General-in-
Chief asked the Director of Stores to give
authority, which two days after was pro-
duced. The Director of Stores then stated
that the Commissariat officer should include
the bellows in the annual estimate; and on
the 17th the Commanding General-in-Chief
wrote to the Horse Guards, and a Com-
missariat officer, Dublin. After all this
correspondence, on the 30th of March, the
Commissariat officer at the Curragh was
still bellowing for his bellows. Whether he
has got them yet does not appear. Other
instances of the perfection to which chaos
has been brought in this department might
be cited without number, and therefore, if
the intention of Sir Henry Stokes and Gen-
eral Balfour is to change all this, their
task seems to be in our sense as easy as
that of General Lyndsay is difficult. Do
what they will, they can scarcely fail to
mitigate chaos, and to earn the grateful
acknowledgments of an admiring country.
Sir Henry Stokes has the enormous advan-
tage of enjoying a reputation which he has
now an admirable opportunity of justifying,
and General Balfour has done as much
good work in India that he cannot fail
of his new position without furnishing his
well-earned credit. It is supposed that the
powers accorded in the first instance to
new brooms who are to sweep chaos clean
out of the War Office are of a rather un-
defined and extensive character; and whether
may be the ultimate position of the Con-
troller-General in the military hierarchy,
it is certain that nothing less than unlimited
authority to recommend, backed by all rea-
sonable support from the Secretary of
State, can enable an officer of whatever
rank to convert the Office into a work-
ing machine. It is, therefore, with reason-
able satisfaction that we credit the current
report that the immediate functions of Sir
H. Stokes and General Balfour are those of
Reformers General.

It is still, however, very uncertain in
what direction, and with what success,
Reform is to be prosecuted, and the only
smile to those who are anxious to inquire
into that furnished by the evidence and Re-
port issued by Lord Strathnairn's Com-
mittee. The scheme promulgated by that
Report undoubtedly promises to do away
with some of the most mischievous pen-
alties of War Office organization, though
at the same time it suggests some novel ar-
rangements pregnant with evil, and inevit-
ably liable to end with evil results. It is
wrong in our military administration—
the dual government of the War Office and

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ADAM SCOTT
Hongkong, May 22, 1866.

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CAPITAL—Two Millions
THE Undersigned are Agents against the Buildings of on Goods & Cons in Matseds, on Vessels and on Hulls of bours, at the usual Terms. Proposals for Life Assurances carried and transmitted for their decision.
If required, protection of first class Lives up to £100,000.
For Rates of Premiums please or any other information
ARNHOLD K&C
Agents Hongkong
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

SAMARANG SEAMARINE INSURANCE CO.
THE Undersigned have Agents in Macao for Company are prepared to covering Marine Risks at the usual Rates.
Macao, Aug. 4, 1866.

MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO.
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
THE Undersigned have Agents in Hongkong the above Company, are Policies at Current Rates.
OLYMPIA

Hongkong, August 9 '68

NORTH BRITISH AND

INSURANCE CO
REDUCTION IN THE RATES
Detached and semi-detached
Dwelling-Houses, removals
from Down, and their Contents,
Other Dwelling-Houses not
strictly as usual, and their
Contents,
Gudewans, Offices, Shops,
and their Contents,
GILMAN
Agents, North British
Insurance Co
Hongkong, March 9, 1887

SHORT PERIOD
NOT exceeding one month, } of
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, } 3
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, } 6
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months, } 12
GILMAN
Agents, North British
Insurance Co
Hongkong, August 8, 1887

NORTH BRITISH & M
INSURANCE CO
Incorporated in England
Special Acts of Parliament
ESTABLISHED 18
CAPITAL £2,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE
THE Undersigned Agent
for the above Company
to grant Policies against
to extent of £10,000 on any
Merchandise in the same.
GI
Hongkong, June 21, 1884

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED
CAPITAL, £500,000
Managing Agents in China
AGUSTINE HEARD & CO
Medical Referee, — J. L.
Esq., M.D.
THE Undersigned having
Managing Agents for the
Company are prepared to accept
Policies on Life Assurances.
For further particulars, apply
wals, &c., to
AGUSTINE HEARD & CO
Managing Agents
Hongkong, June, 1887.

JOSEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
LONDON.
Incorporated 1856
CAPITAL, — £1,000,000
THE Undersigned having
Agents for the above Company
are prepared to accept Marine risks
at current rates.
AGUSTINE HEARD & CO
Hongkong, June 6, 1887.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION
THE Undersigned having
Agents of the above Company
prepared to grant Fire and Marine
on the usual Terms.
HOLLIDAY, W
Hongkong, December 26, 1887

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE.
CANTON, March 9th, 1868.
At the request of Sr. Don Manuel de Colarte, Her Catholic Majesty's Vice Consul at Canton, the undersigned has the honour to give notice that by a Royal Decree signed at Madrid on the 12th December last, the Merchandise, Implements, &c., set forth in the accompanying Schedules are now admitted free of all duty on importation into the Philippine Islands and the Island of Puerto Rico, as respectively specified in the Schedules. This exemption of import duty is granted irrespective of the flag under which the merchandise in question may be carried, as also of the locality whence it is exported.

WM. FREDK. MAYERS,
Vice Consul in Charge.
To the British Community, Canton.

[Translation.]
SCHEDULE I.—Agricultural substances and agricultural implements declared duty free on importation into the Philippine Islands and the Island of Puerto Rico, in conformity with the tenor of the Royal Decree dated this day.

- 1.—Oil (for alimentary use), packages included.
- 2.—Rice, packages included.
- 3.—Salted Cod.
- 4.—Meats, salted or smoked Beef, Mutton, or Pork, Hams, and Venison.
- 5.—Feas.
- 6.—Grain, Vegetables and Seeds, such as Oats, Rye, Beans, (all kinds), Maize, Lentils, and the like.
- 7.—Flour, of Wheat or other cereals, packages included.
- 8.—Fresh Vegetables, Garlic, Onions, Potatoes, and the like.
- 9.—Butter and Lard.
- 10.—Starch, for alimentary purposes.
- 11.—Fish, dried, salted, smoked, and in pickle or brine, and salted Sardines.
- 12.—Jerked Beef.
- 13.—Salt Pork and Bacon.
- 14.—Wheat.
- 15.—Live Stock.
- 16.—Cattle, Horses, Mules, Asses, Sheep, Oxen, Swine, and Carabao (a kind of cattle).
- 17.—Trees, Plants and Seeds for plantations and seedling.
- 18.—Coal, mineral and vegetable.
- 19.—Live Fish.

Madrid, December 10th, 1867.

Approved by Her Majesty.

(Signed) MANUEL DE COLARTE.

True Copy.

(Signed) MANUEL DE COLARTE.

SCHEDULE II.—Fertilizers and Implements for agriculture, handicraft, manufactures, and cultivation declared duty free on importation into Puerto Rico by Royal Decree dated this day.

- 1.—Guano, and natural and artificial manures of all kinds.
- 2.—Machinery and all kinds of implements and mechanical instruments imported for agricultural use.
- 3.—Machinery of all kinds for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, employment in sugar mills, &c.
- 4.—Machinery and implements particularly intended for the industrial development of the cultivation of Cocoa, Coffee, and Cotton.
- 5.—Machinery particularly devoted to the opening of Arcañan walls.
- 6.—Mills for the pounding of Rice and preparation of Maize.

Madrid, December 10th, 1867.

Approved by Her Majesty.

(Signed) MANUEL DE COLARTE.

True Copy.

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(Signed) MANUEL DE COLARTE.

True Copy.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
THOSE centrally situated PREMISES in Peel Street close to the Queen's Road, known as the "Argus" Hotel containing 10 Rooms, &c. Rent moderate.
Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, March 3, 1868. 17mar

TO LET.
THE upper portion of House No. 29, Queen's Road, lately occupied by Dr. Henderson, with garden, out-offices and stable &c.; immediate possession. Apply to
T. W. BARRINGTON,
53, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, March 3, 1868. 17mar

TO LET.
THE Premises situated in Queen's Road, Stanley Street, and at present occupied by Messrs H. Mason & Co.
For particulars, apply to
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co
Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO BE LET.
A SHOP, situated in the best part of the Queen's Road, with Show Cases and Fittings complete.
N.B.—Two First Floor Rooms can be had with above, if required.
Address "Z," care of Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, November 28, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coal, and other Merchandise, in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 8 in Seymour Terrace, commanding a good view of the Harbour, contains 4 Rooms and 2 Out Houses, now occupied by W. H. KEMMOR, Esq.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, March 2, 1868.

TO LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs BLANCHARD & SANDERS.
For particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

TO LET.
NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE,
Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 24, 1868.

TO BE LET.
THE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASON. Occupation can be had in a few weeks. Application can be made to Mr. MASON at the Albany.
Hongkong, September 25, 1867.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situated at Pedder's Wharf, lately occupied by Messrs LIVINGSTON & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January 1868.
For further particulars, apply to
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, December 30, 1867.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Reg.	Grade.	H.P.	Captain.
Algerine,	British	gun-vessel	3	80 C. E. Donville, Lieut.	
Ashudot	U. States	sloop	10	Hatfield, Commander	
Bonnoer,	British	gun-boat	3	60 R. M. Lloyd, Lieut.	
Drake	British	gun-boat	3	C. Crowdy, Lieut.	
Flamer,	British	naval hospital	—	Attached to Melville	
Forester,	British	gun-boat	3	60 In Ordinary	
Hardy,	British	gun-boat	3	60 In Ordinary	
Harford,	U. States	corvette	21	Golaborough, Com.	
Janus,	British	gun-boat	3	40 Keppell, Lieut.	
Melville,	British	naval hospital	—	R. Bernard, D.M.I.G. &c.	
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	Commodore Oliver Jones	
Ridoman,	British	surveying ship	—	J. W. Reed	
Rodney	British	steam line-of-b'd	78	flag ship of Sir H. Keppell, A.C.F. Henneage, Capt.	
Sa de Bandeira	H. F. M.	steamer	13	Rodrigues.	
Salamis	British	gun-vessel	—	Suttie, Commander	
Unadilla	U. States	steamer	5	180	
Vencodora	Spanish	steamer	—	V. de Manterona.	
Watchful	British	gun-boat	3	40 Harbor Tender to Comm.	

MEN-OF-WAR AT CANTON.

Cheng-ting	Chinese	gun-boat	3	Boward
Foe-long	Chinese	gun-boat	5	Edwards
Hai-ching	Chinese	Customs' cruiser	4	Folsom

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—				
TIENTSIN	Apmrade	Pr. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co	Early
OTHER PORTS—				
LONDON	Monkchester*	Br. bk.	Olyphant & Co	Early
Do.	Chia-ze*	Br. sh.	Deacon & Co	Early
SAN FRANCISCO	Chelsea	Br. sh.	Bosman & Co	Early
Do.	Liguria	Ita. sh.	Reynvaan Bros. & Co	Early
Do.	France	Am. bk.	Borneo Company	Early
SYDNEY	France	Fr. bk.	Russell & Co	Early
Do. & MELBOURNE	Onward	Br. sh.	Rosario & Co	Early
HONOLULU	China Packet	Hw. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co	Early
SAIGON	Catharina*	Da. bk.	R. Hübner & Co	Early
BANGKOK	Caroline*	Pr. sh.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Early
SURINAM	M. Theresa	Fr. bk.	Carlowitz & Co	Early

* At Whampoa.

† At Canton.

Shipping in Harbour.

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

G. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
1867-68.							
STEAMERS.							
Arratoon Apear	W.C. Do Snidit	Brit. str.	936	March 14	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Azof	W.C. Johnson	Brit. str.	476	Feb. 5	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Belhar	W.C. Perrins	Brit. str.	1030	March 10	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Douglas	W.C. Pittman	Brit. str.	1015	March 10	P. & O. S. N. Co (Chartered)		
Ed King	W.C. Pined	Brit. str.	140	March 11	A. A. Heard & Co		
Fane Slaney	W.C. Watson	Am. str.	740	Feb. 4	Heard & Co		
Hongly	W.C. De Boris	Fch. str.	1507	March 2	Messageries Impariales		
Smurao	W.C. Dushan	Brit. str.	230	March 13	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
SAILING VESSELS.							
Abbott Lawrence	E. Williams	Amer. sh.	1516	March 12	Messageries Impariales		
Advance	W.C. Abbott	Siam. bk.	185	Feb. 28	Chinese		
Alert	W.C. Abbott	Brit. sch.	185	Mar. 12	John Burd & Co		
Alban	W.C. Wronsch	Prus. sh.	553	Feb. 23	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Amazon	W.C. Wronsch	Prus. sh.	218	March 11	E. Schellhaus & Co		
Amprado	W.C. Davidson	Prus. bk.	394	March 7	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Armb	W.C. Holst	Prus. bk.	330	Feb. 12	Order		
Blair	W. Cargill	Brit. bg.	223	March 4	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Canton	W. Godt	Prus. bk.	234	Feb. 29	Siemens & Co		
Cary & Jane	W. Hansen	Hamb. bk.	412	March 7	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Charlotte	W. Schenker	Brem. sch.	281	March 11	E. Schellhaus & Co		
Chelsea	W.C. Lowe	Brit. sh.	144	January 14	Bosman & Co		
Child of the Ocean	W.C. Taylor	Amer. sch.	83	March 11	Russell & Co		
Chinaman	K. Downie	Brit. sh.	667	Feb. 28	Holliday, Wise & Co		
China Packet	W.C. Reynolds	Am. bk.	210	Feb. 12	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Civiale	W.C. Goldt	Hamb. bk.	385	March 4	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Contest	W. Reynard	Siam. bk.	380	March 5	Chinese		
Dagmar	W. Blumstrom	Russ. sh.	809	Feb. 29	Order		
Eastward Ho	E. Byrne	Brit. sh.	607	Sept. 30	Russell & Co		
Eliza	W. Seigley	Brit. sh.	1378	March 10	Elephant & Co		
Emigrant	W. Seigley	Span. bk.	539	Dec. 24	Order		
Endavour	W. Doane	Amer. sh.	990	March 11	Bull, Purdon & Co		
Frolich	W. Stunford	Hamb. bg.	320	March 5	Reynvaan Brothers & Co		
Glendee	W. Dunn	Russ. sh.	635	January 3	Order		
Guthrie	W. Dunn	Brit. sh.	660	Sept. 17	Order		
Golden Spur	W. Rohland	Brit. sh.	657	March 10	Gilman & Co		
Indus	W. Hicks	Brit. sh.	1319	Feb. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Jeanie Alice	W. Moutier	Frch. sh.	1209	March 11	Order		
Lady Alice	W.C. Stranck	Brit. bk.	419	March 1	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Liguria	W.C. Foss	Ital. sh.	843	Dec. 8	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co		
Lorton	W. Nelson	Brit. bk.	518	March 9	Order		
Malay	W.C. Dudley	Amer. sh.	212	Feb. 20	Chinese		
Mandane	E. Whittle	Brit. bk.	637	Sept. 15	Order		
Marie	W. Klencke	Brem. bk.	352	March 1	Chinese		
Marie Therese	W. Bouneason	Fch. bk.	502	Dec. 19	Carlowitz & Co		
Mary Mildred	W.C. Fmo	Brit. sh.	400	Feb. 24	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Maria Louisa	W. Arcti	Span. bk.	300	March 11	A. Kueberg & Co		
Melador	W. Kalklöser	Hamb. bk.	302	March 11	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Merchandman	EC. Morelyan	Brit. sh.	1018	March 4	Marine, Matheson & Co		
Minerva	W. Carver	Span. bk.	230	March 11	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co		
Mirage	E. Kuan	Brit. sh.	718	January 23	E. Burrows & Sons		
Morning Star	W. Schutt	Siam. bk.	540	Dec. 25	Chinese		
Neville	K. Jackson	Brit. sh.	715	Feb. 10	Turner & Co		
Ocean	W.C. Hughes	Frch. bk.	528	January 30	Russell & Co		
Onward	W. White	Brit. sh.	605	Feb. 8	E. A. & Co		
Overman	W. Gotische	Hamb. bk.	260	March 11	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Parsee	W.C. Soule	Amer. bk.	540	Feb. 7	Borneo Company		
Pratalongo	F. Profumo	Ital. sh.	350	Feb. 10	Reynvaan Bros. & Co		
President Harbitz	W. Ole	Nor. bk.	456	March 18	Siemens & Co		
Race Horse	W. Kruse	Siam. sh.	387	March 1	Chinese		
Rantipole	W. Way	Brit. sch.	183	March 11	R. Brothers & Co		
Resolute	W. Euziero	Siam. sh.	356	January 1	Chinese		
Sir James's Family	W. Cobb	Brit. sh.	1049	Feb. 28	Order		
St. Magnus	K. Hake	Uren. bk.	210	March 4	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Sultan	W. Howard	Brit. bk.	399	Feb. 8	Order		
Sumatra	E. Kinsman	Amer. sh.	1073	July 29	A. Heard & Co		
Thetis	K. Oeltermann	Olden. bk.	240	March 4	Order		